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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, September 11, 1801. No. 784

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of this instant, September,

A TRACT *of Land containing* 302 *acres and* 18 *perches, with the usual allowance, situate in Plumb township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of William Sampson, William M'Elroy, Moses Curry, and others. There is about* 80 *acres of cleared land and a good stable and barn, the dwelling house is not quite so good as the improvement requires. The land lays in a good neighbourhood, and well situated for farming, and is of the second rate quality. The title is founded upon an early improvement by Isaac West, who was killed on the ground by the Indians, and recovered by his heirs from two office rights on trials in the Supreme Court, and now offered for sale by* DAVID GALBRAITH, *who married the surviving daughter of said West.*

September 1, 1801.

N. B. The whole of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, except so much as may be agreed to be taken in Houses at an agreed price.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53, *North Second Street,*

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH.
PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES *at a short date.*

Old Carpets at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.

Hugh Stevenson,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he has commenced* STOCKING WEAVING, *in the house of Alexander Shaw, in Second Street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he manufactures Stockings of all sizes on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.*

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1801.

IN pursuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the great seal of the state, dated at Lancaster the 13th day of July, 1801, and to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed.

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the District composed of the counties of Washington, Allegheny and Greene) that they are to assemble at their respective Election Districts on the Second Tuesday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin Esquire, resigned.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 20th day of August, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the counties aforesaid, on the Second Tuesday in October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law,

One person to represent the counties aforesaid in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the counties aforesaid in the House of Representatives of said State.

Two persons to be returned as Sheriff, and

One person as County Commissioner.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 26th day of August inst. and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good sound* BARLEY *for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market street, Pittsburgh*

JAMES YEAMAN, *Baker.*

August 22, 1801.

N. B. A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, and can give good recommendations, by applying as above.

AN ALMANACK
For the year 1802

Will shortly be published at this Office. Where Storekeepers and others may be supplied at a moderate price.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river, containing 324 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of land already cleared, a good square log dwelling house, and out-houses for tenants, and a young bearing orchard.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1801.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, the following described property, viz.

One Lot, containing one acre and fifty perches, situate in farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining a lot of Hugh Scott's on one corner, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of John O'Hara and Archibald C. Read, at the suit of Michael M. Monahan

A Tract of Land in Crawford county, containing 200 acres, on the south side of the Pymatuning, in possession of Samuel Rogers, adjoining a warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Smith and Abraham Smith, at the suit of Robert Saunderson.

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres, with a mill thereon not covered, and eight or ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of William Love and Elihu Wall, at the suit of Thomas Wilkins, &c.

Lot No. 220, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Front and Second street, by Lots No. 219 and 221, one fourth part sold to John Robinson, being 20 feet on Second street and 80 feet deep, being the north west corner. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Shaw, at the suit of Robert Henderson.

One Out Lot of the Town of Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said Out Lots by Col. George Woods, No. 33, containing five acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibson, Esq. at the suit of William Chancellor.

One Out Lot situate in Mead Island, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, situate in Meadville, adjoining Lot No. 3, with a frame house and log kitchen, one other Lot No. 45, with a log house, one other Lot No. 46, with a log house, two other Lots situate in the District, No. 108 and No. 109. the one half of an undivided Tract of Land situate in William Power's district No. 2. on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney on the north, and David Mead, Esq. on the south, containing 396 acres, more or less, one other Tract of Land situate in Power's district, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. Robert Fitzrandolph and others, containing 411 acres and allowance — Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the suit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the use of James and William Miller.

A certain Tract or parcel of Land in Pitt township, adjoining and bounded by the Allegheny river, Penn's Manor Lands, James Brotherton and others, containing 319 acres and 20 perches Taken in execution as property of James Patterson, at the suit of William Rayburn and George Doudle.

One hundred and twenty eight acres of Land on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steele, Christopher Wonder and others, and known by the name of Waters' Improvement. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the suit of John Mc holliam.

One Donation Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, No 46. in the forks of Shenango, adjoining the lands of John Jones, ten acres deadened Taken in execution as the property of Cornelius Hendrickson, at the suit of William Reed.

Part of Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Brick House 22 feet front on Front street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.

Four hundred acres of Land, situate on the waters of Slippery Rock creek, on the north side, late Moore's district, adjoining Gibeon Miller and others, held by settlement, with a house and from five to eight acres cleared.— Taken in execution as the property of James Caldwell, at the suit of Dunning M'Nair.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Ulery and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterson, at the suit of James M'Kee.

A certain piece or parcel of Land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer and William Freeman Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, aff. of John Clows.

A Tract of Land situate in Mifflin township, containing 114 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Ritchie, Esq John Chambers, John Gilmore and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Patterson, at the suit of James Morrison.

Four hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate on the road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, whereon Mathew M'Ewin now resides, adjoining the donation land line. Taken in execution as the property of John Hury, at the suit of John Woods.

One Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate about two miles from the town of Waterford. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Patterson, at the suit of Henry Major.

A Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate in Greenfield township, Crawford county, 20 acres cleared, and a cabin thereon erected.— Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurst, at the suit of Nathaniel Mallory.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1801.

FROM THE BALLANCE.

ORIGINAL ESSAY.

Hither, essayists, the product of your closet-labors bring
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing."
POPE.

VERY true, Master Pope; when a man, has learning, not enough to make him wise, but just enough to make him CONCEITED, it is a chance it will prove his ruin. The conceited smatterer in learning is a very troublesome companion. Every time he passes you, he dashes his learning in your face.—If you ask his opinion of the weather, he detains you half an hour, in pointing out the philosophical causes of WET and DRY. If you talk with him upon the most common subjects, relating to business or labor, he will start off into the regions of philosophy and leave you gaping and staring at his wisdom. —or will din you with quotations from learned authors. But this, tho' bad enough, is not the worst of it.——A smattering fellow, whose, little learning fills him with conceit, will neglect, his business, by reason that he feels himself above it. Whether he be a trader, a farmer or a merchanic, he secretly despises this plodding way of living; and instead of diligent application in the business of his particular profession and seeking an increase of knowledge in it, his time is spent and his enquiries are dissipated upon some SPECULATIVE subjects, which have no relation at all to his particular occupation, or indeed to any of the common affairs of life. His workshop becomes a school for science; and in the room of pleasing and multiplying his customers by the neatness of his work and by his dispatch, he entertains them with learned harangues. Thus, his business being neglected, his customers forsake him and his airy expectations end in poverty and contempt. His means of living are sacrificed to the vain ambition of obtaining the character of a learned and great man—which would be useless to him, if he had it, and is no less impossible for him to obtain, than it would be for a frog to swell to the size of an ox, or an ant to that of an elephant. But the worst consequence of it is still to be mentioned—One who has precisely knowledge enough to blow him up with conceit, is a most likely candidate for ATHEISM. It has been justly remarked, that real profound philosophy tends to inspire the minds of men with veneration of the Deity. Newton, Locke, Boyle, and other philosophers of the deepest penetration, devoutly believed and contemplated the wisdom and power of God in the various parts of creation: And after diligent and profound researches and enquiries, respecting the authenticity of the sacred writings, they steadfastly avowed their belief of the christain system. On the other hand, a little smattering of knowledge, connected as it often is with great conceit, prepares one for the reception of atheistical absurdities.

A man thus endowed is wonderfully fond of striking out into some new and eccentric path, especially respecting morals and religion. He pours contempt upon former generations—laughs at the weakness of his father and his grandfather, and, with great complacency, contemplates the superior light of his own mind. He sneers at the christian institution, as the offspring of superstition and bigotry; and even shrewdly suspects that the very existence of God is not proveable, and that this world and all its furniture and inhabitants might have sprung up out of the chaos by mere chance. Nay, he sometimes feels an itching inclination to immortalize his own name by systemizing atheism, or inventing some new theory by which all the various existences which are seen, may be fairly accounted for, without allowing the PRE EXISTENCE of an intelligent cause. If he had MORE learning, connected with a sound judgment, it might teach him the vanity of such whims; If he had NONE, beside mere COMMON learning, he would not be vain. The superficial and useless knowledge that he has collected, serves but to derange his head and corrupt his heart.

There is a "knowledge that merely puffeth up"—a TAPER of vain philosophism, which shines but to bewilder; and men, who guided by this fallacious light, think themselves wise, are the greatest of all fools.

There, no doubt, may be millions of REAL TRUTHS, which would be of no more use for creatures in our situation to know, than it would be to a horse to know geometry.

"The bliss of man (could pride that blessing find)
Is not to act or ask beyond his kind;
No powers of body or of soul to share;
But what his nature and his state can bear."

It is by no means the design of the foregoing remarks, to discourage scientific inquiries, but merely to direct them proper objects. Men should seek knowledge, not to make them CONCEITED, but to make them PRUDENT—not to BRANDISH in vain show, but to render USEFUL as neighbours and citizens. As life is short, and must be filled, in a great measure, with necessary business, those particular KINDS of knowledge are to be sought, which, considering one's particular calling and circumstances, will be beneficial to him both here and hereafter.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 1.

LATE last night Paris papers were received of the 27th ult. They contain the substance of two Extraordinary Gazettes published at Madrid, giving an account of the successful progress of the Spanish army in Portugal, the capture of Campo Mayore, the occupation of Azumare, Alegretta, and Porto Alegre, and the retreat of the Portuguese troops across the Tagus, to Abrantes, a fortified post about fourteen leagues from Lisbon. The French troops have not yet been engaged with the Portuguese; they have acted hitherto as a kind of army of reserve. They will however, march against Lisbon and Oporto, if the Portuguese government do not prevent them by acceding to the terms demanded of them. An article from Mont de Marson states, that they have already acceded to them, and quotes a letter from general Monnet to the commander at Bayonne, informing him that peace has been actually signed with Portugal. We are still however of opinion, that the first intelligence of that event will be communicated by the Moniteur.

The army of observation is said to have begun its march to Rome. The departure of the French Ambassador from Rome, afforded us reason to expect that such a measure would be immediately adopted.

Of the Negociation.

The vessel that brought these Paris papers brought also dispatches to M. Otto. The intercourie between the two governments is extremely active, and the state of the negociation has, it is rumoured, induced the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to delay his departure from Paris for a few days.

The French funds are rather higher; they are at 47.

A letter from an officer on board L'Immortalite, dated off Brest, June 18, states as follows:—"We have been off this place near six weeks, and for the greater part of the time at anchor, within about six miles of the entrance of the harbour. When we got under weigh to look in, they gave us plenty of shot and shells. We had a bit of a skirmish the other day, singly and alone, with two of their frigates, La Furieuse and Syren, the first of superior force, the latter very little inferior. They were close under their batteries, but we cut up their rigging pretty well, notwithstanding; and I make no doubt, could we have got them from their shelter, we should have at least taken one, if not both. We have not the least expectation of being relieved, or going into port, till their fleet come out, as we are supplied with beer, water, &c. from Plymouth.

Arrival of Lord Nelson.

Admiral Lord Nelson arrived at the Admiralty yesterday. After visiting the hospital at Yarmouth, where he arrived on Monday in the Kite brig; he gave each of the nurses a guinea for the care they had taken of the wounded seamen, his Lordship went to Nelson's hotel, and partook of some refreshments: He was there waited on by the naval and military officers, and the principal inhabitants of the place, who were all anxious to pay their respects to the hero; after which his lordship set out for town, in a post chaise and four. The horses and chaise were decorated with ribbons, as were also the postillions, who were in sailors dresses, the master of the hotel officiating as one of them.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.

The following ships bound on a secret expedition, returned from Cowes with the troops, and last night sailed from Spithead for the place of destination;—Argo of 44 guns, capt. Bowen; Caryfort of 32 guns, capt. Drummond; Majestic of 74 guns, capt. Gould; Alexander of 74 guns, captain Dixon; Champion of 64 guns, captain Stuart; Warrior of 74 guns, captain Tyler; and Cygnet of 18 guns. These ships are furnished with flat bottom and gun boats, and it is generally believed that they are to take possession of the Brazils.

DUNKIRK, June 6.

The expedition which is preparing in the ports of Flanders, consists of the frigates La Carmagnole, La Pourvuivante, and L'Incorruptible, each of 44 guns; four other frigates, of 36 guns, fitted out at Havre de Grace; 10 cutters, and nearly 100 gun-boats. It is said, that to these a division of ships of the line will be added; 15 000 land forces will be embarked on board this armament.—The naval preparations in Flanders are carried on in concert with those in France.

ANTWERP, June 14.

The military preparations on the French coasts still continue without interruption. The expedition which is fitting out from the Garonne to the mouth of Scheldt, will, be distributed in the following manner:—

A corps of 25 000 men, all chosen troops, under the command of the Republican General Hedouville, convoyed by 30 French and Spanish ships of the line, and proportional number of frigates, will sail from Brest; a second corps of 10 000 men, under the command of General Humbert, and escorted by four ships of the line and a frigate, will sail from the harbours of Normandy; and a third corps of 12 000 men, under a convoy of one ship of the line and eight frigates. and a great number of smaller ships of war from the harbours of Flanders and Picardy.

VIENNA, June 6.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 23d May, a French corps of 2000 men which occupied an intrenched position in Egypt, near Rhamanie, was, on the 9th of May, attacked by the British and Turks under the command of the captain Pacha, and driven from the place.

On the occasion 200 of the French were taken prisoners; the remainder retired to Cairo; against which the Grand Vizier, the Captain Pacha, and some divisions of the British are advancing, while Lord Keith will support the operations against the city with a number of gun boats on the Nile.

LONDON, June 24.

The dispatches received here on Sunday from Admiral Cornwallis, dated the 16th instant, and contain information that the enemy had twenty-sail of the line and eight frigates in the outer harbour of Brest, perfectly equipped, the whole of which were hourly expected to put out to sea. The Doris, as the advanced frigate, is stationed about three miles, and her watch boats within call the distance of the enemy's vanmost ships: so that it is impossible they can get away without being discovered.

Private advices from St. Petersburgh mention, that more than 40,000 persons have resorted to that city since the death of the late Emperor. This influx has made house-rent so dear, and so filled the town, that a lodging can scarcely be procured for money.

By the accounts from Turkey in the French papers, it does not appear to be true that Passavan Oglou has made his peace with the Porte. Preparations were vigorously carrying on to attack that rebel.

A very extraordinary character has lately made his appearance at Trieste, whose conduct has given rise to doubts whether he does not possess the dangerous secret of alchemy. The name by which this stranger, whose origin is unknown, but who gives out that he is an Egyptian, chooses to pass, is that of Count Cafis Aharadin. His equipages exceed in splendor every thing that has been seen in that quarter; his entertainments are imperial. At his own expence he has built a magnificent opera house in Trieste, which was opened for the first time on the 13th May last. Upwards of 6000 spectators crowded to see the exhibition.

CLONMELL, (Ireland) June 12.

It is with infinite concern we learn, that the disorderly people in this and the neighbouring counties, are still carrying on the wicked work of burning houses, serving notices on the [illegible] farmers to quit their habitations, one of which happened on the lands of Ballindonny, a few nights ago, where these deluded people set fire to two houses, which were consumed to ashes; and on Thursday night last another house was set on fire and burned to the ground, on the lands of Chancellorstown, near this town. In consequence of these outrages and notice, many farmers who have been residents for a number of years back, have quitted their habitations, and are now seeking shelter in this, and other adjacent towns, from the violence of the nocturnal depredations.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, August 22.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

A coal mine has been discovered in this county, about 8 miles from the city, which promises to render fuel much cheaper to our citizens, than it has ever been procured in this country. All the objection as to smell, which have hitherto prevented the general use of the Richmond and Liverpool coal, are inapplicable to this lately discovered, which is said to partake of the qualities of hickory while burning, both in heat, brilliancy, and smell.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

By the ship Maria, captain Henry from Montevido we have received the "Telegrafo Mercantil" printed in Spanish at Miercoles, on the River La Plate, It contains nothing of importance. It appears that the Spaniards, continue to capture and condemn our defenceless merchant vessels—how long this will be suffered by our Government it is hard to say—but our indignation is increased when we recollect that this violence is committed by a nation, the leading trait in whose character is pusillanimity.

From a Correspondent.

MAJOR ANDRE'S TREE.

The memorable Tulip Tree, at Greensburgh or Tarrytown, under which Major Andre was taken, was on Saturday the 31st ult. struck with lighting. It was rent almost exactly in two from the top to the bottom. Near the root it was hollow at which part it took fire and blazed up for about 12 or 15 feet through the fissure, for a few minutes, when the eastern half fell. The remainder extending over the road, stood in so menacing an attitude, as to render it necessary to cut it down.—This remarkable tree measured 26 feet circumference at the base, was 111 feet in height and its branches extended 106 feet diameter.

It has often awakened the sympathy of the feeling traveller by recalling the memory of a gallant but unfortunate enemy. As Americans we could not but rejoice at the event which while it blasted his flattering prospects, and consigned him to an ignominious death, still rescued our country, from destruction.

Yet discriminating in our emotions, and just to his individual merits, we mingled with his friends and relations the sigh of regret to the recollection of his virtues—while our bosoms have swelled with indignation, and our lips have imprecated curses on the traitor, whose villainy occasioned his untimely fate.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that the news of Arnold's death arrived at Greensburgh the same day on which the lightning destroyed this Tree. Its destruction has occasioned general regret through the surrounding country, and its fragments have been carefully collected and preserved by the inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, dated at Fort Wilkinson on the frontiers of Georgia, the 27th of July, 1801, to a correspondent in Philadelphia.

"I left Col. Hawkins's establishment, near Tookaubatchee, on the 19th inst. The Col. was in very ill health, being much afflicted with the gout. He being one of the Commissioners lately appointed to treat with the southern Indians, had just received notice to be at S W. Point, in the State of Tennessee, on the first of August, to meet the other Commissioners, Gens. Davie and Wilkinson, and intended setting off for that purpose on the 22d, three days after I left him.

"Bowles's vessel which arrived from Providence in April, was, before it had finished discharging its cargo, compelled to cut cable and clear itself. He still continues to give the Indians assurances, or rather to make them promises, that his other vessels will shortly arrive. He and his associates are in a state of starvation, and still keep on the Spanish side of the line.

"About the last of June, a British ship of war sailed over the bar of Pensacola Bay, took a brig laden with flour, fired at the fort at the Barrancos, and sailed off unmolested with its prize. The consternation of the Spaniards in the town of Pensacola on this occasion was great; some fled to the fort, whilst others were preparing to take to the woods.

"The Indian reports at Cowetuhtallauhassee were, that the firing of cannon had been heard towards St. Marks and St. Augustine, which gave hopes to some of them that Bowles's vessels had arrived; but the large majority of the nation are of opinion that they had better mind their farms and hunting, and leave the white people to fight their own battles. They continue to make settlements nearer to the state Georgia; this year they are making corn at several places on the Flint river, which, several years ago, through dread of the white people, they had deserted, and which, in consequence of the fertility of the soil and the good understanding that has subsisted between them for a few years past, they have been induced to settle.

"The Citizens of Georgia are very anxious for an extension of Territory. The magnetic charm of the "promised land," has drawn to the frontiers, people from all parts of United States, some of whom this year have had the boldness to violate the intercourse laws, by planting on the Indian side of the line, which must be immediately put a stop to, or we shall forfeit the friendship of these injured people."

August 28.

From the Foreign articles which we this day publish, it appears that the numerous rumours which have lately been in circulation relative to the unsuccessfull operations of the British in Egypt, are destitute of truth. Lord Elgin, whose station at Constantinople enables him to obtain the earliest and the most minute information of the occurrences of that country, writes under date of the 23d of May, that on the 9th of that month a body of French, consisting of 2000 men, entrenched near Rhamanie, were vigorously attacked by General Hutchinson and the Grand Pacha, who finally drove the enemy from their position.—It will be observed that this event is of later than those given to the fabricated accounts.—It is evident, therefore, that the British forces, (who after this success, marched against Cairo) instead of sustaining any disadvantages, were, so late as the 10th or 12th of May, making rapid advances towards the conquest of whole country. The French were either flying before them, or pent up in their entrenchments.—This state of things, in the nature of events, cannot be of long duration. We are inclined to believe, that in the course of the month of May, the fate of that country, as far as it respects the dominion of France and Britain, will be brought, to a determinate issue.—By the arrival of the Chesapeake, at New-York, we may to morrow, expect much satisfactory intelligence on this subject.

The success of the British in Egypt is the more desireable, inasmuch as thereby alone can the agonised world be restored to the blessings of a secure peace. Situated as the two great rival nations at present are, it is utterly impossible that a permanent and lasting pacification can be agreed upon. While France perceives a shadow of success in Egypt, she will obstinately adhere to the plan of subverting, through that country, the dominion and wealth of Great Britain in India. Defeated in that expectation, the indignation of the French people, if nothing else, coerce the government into terms of moderation.

It will be perceived, from various and satisfactory accounts, that the Indian army destined for Egypt, had safely arrived at Suez.

The Captain of the Tartar, from Greenock, states, that the preliminary terms of pacification offered to France, had been published in the English papers. The circumstance will at least give to the people of Great Britain, that their government are not deluding them by a mere shew of peace; but that they are earnest and sanguine in their efforts to establish it, on principles which may be well understood, and which will ensure duration.

We find nothing in these articles confirmative of the defeat of the dodging Gantheaume. It is, however, more than probable, that he may have been met by Sir Borlete Warren, in which case a certain event would be almost enevitable.

Immence quantities of American Corn, Meal, Flour, and Rice, are advertised in the Glasgow Papers to be sold at auction, agreeably to the Act of British Parliament offering a bounty on those articles.

Chester country, August 24, 1801.

A melancholy affair happened in the family of John Dungan, of East Whiteland township, Chester county, on the morning of the 17th inst. when his three dutiful daughters, the eldest about eleven years of age, went out and gathered what they thought mushrooms. They brought them to their mother, who unfortunately dressed them in the best manner she could, and she, with half her little flock, partook of the poisonous morsel. On the 18th, about ten o'clock, they felt themselves getting sick. At three o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the youngest died; at one the same day the second died; at three o'clock the afternoon of the 20th the eldest died; and at six o'clock in the evening of the 21st the mother died. The aid of two skilful physicians proved in vain. The poor distressed father, with his three little boys, by the overruling Providence of God, were not present at the deadly repast.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1801.

COMMUNICATION.

Should the President's affectionate letter to Thomas Paine succeed in bringing him to America, the following extract will shew what evils may probably result both to civil and religious society from his residence amongst us. It is taken from a letter addressed by J. Gifford, Esq. to the Hon. Thomas Erskine, a leading member of the opposition party in the British parliament, who had adventured to assert that the *Christian religion* was not exposed to any degree of danger from the French revolution, and the principles which its votaries proclaimed. He introduces, in a note, his remarks on that part of Mr. Erskine's political pamphlet in the following manner:—"This is a subject of too serious and important a nature to be discussed with levity; I give implicit credit to your professions of attachment to the religion of Christ, and have not a doubt, that you privately practice what you openly profess; but I must contend, that you are wholly ignorant of the proceedings which have passed in France, not only on many political but on all religious topics, for you really reason like a man who had just awakened from a seven years sleep.

"Had you paid that close attention to the French revolution, which could alone enable you to judge of its principles and effects you would have known, that, on the 14th of December 1792, in a debate on the establishment of public schools for the education of youth, M. Dupont, a member of the National Convention, and who, if I mistake not, is now a member of one of the councils, began his speech with the following exclamation—"What, thrones are "overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! "and *yet the Altars of God remain!*"—That he proceeded to propose the abolition of those altars, and proclaimed himself *an Atheist*, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the assembly, and that of the persons in the galleries: you would have known, that the blasphemous doctrine that "*Death is an eternal sleep*," was sanctioned by the authority of the legislature: you would have known, that, by the same power, the abolition of the Christian æra was proclaimed, and the Saviour of the world impiously made to yield precedure to the republic of France!—you would have known that, on the 7th of November, 1792, *the existence of a God and the immortality of the Soul*, were formally disavowed in the Convention, and the resurrection of the dead declared to have been only "*preached by superstition for the torment of the living*!" You would have known, that two days after, in the same place, all the religions of the world were asserted to be *the daughters of Ignorance and Pride*; that it was decided to be "the duty of the Convention to assume the honourable office of diffusing truth over the *whole earth*," and that as a part of this duty, the assembly decreed "that its express renunciation of all religious worship should," like its invitations to rebellion, "*be transfused into all foreign languages*:" you would have known, that it was stated, and received in the Convention, as, *an acknowledged truth that the adversaries of religion have deserved well of their country*"—You would have known, that the temple of the Almighty had been profaned by the worship of a prostitute, personifying the *Goddess of Reason*, and that the Cathedral of Paris had exhibited the monstrous spectacle of a pagan sacrifice, by a people who had recently abolished christianity: and lastly, you would have known, that, on the 30th of November, 1793, the pupils of a new republican school, appeared at the bar of the Convention, when their leader declared—I shudder while I commit the horrid blasphemy to paper—that, "HE AND HIS SCHOOL FELLOWS DETESTED GOD!" That instead of learning the scriptures "they learned the declaration of rights, and made the Constitution their catechism;" and that the president of this Pandemonium expressed *the satisfaction of the Convention*, at the declaration they had made; the young demons were admitted to the honour of the sitting, and received the kiss of fraternity, amidst the loudest applause!!!

"When you are apprised of these *facts*, I think you will acknowledge, that the apprehensions which you reprobate were not without foundation. Christianity, I know, established on too firm and broad a basis, is derived from a source too sacred, to be easily shaken; but, sorry I am to say, that the progress of infidelity is rapid, and the zeal of her votaries indefatigable."

During the progress of these unhallowed transactions, Thomas Paine was a citizen of the French Republic; and if I mistake not, at that very time a member of the National Convention—of that very convention which by its decree proposed an abolition of the then remaining altars of God, which sanctioned the blasphemous doctrine that Death is an eternal sleep, &c. &c. &c. Can the utmost stretch of that charity which thinketh no evil, include even for a moment the hope, that Paine will cease to be the advocate of these principles in America; No, their consonance in many particulars with the received principles of modern deism, advocated by thousands, and encouraged by the invitation of his patron, will embolden him to proclaim them as on the house tops.—Should his continuance in France contribute in any degree to prevent the propagation of these principles in the United States, it might be devoutly wished, were it not for the unhappy fate of our fellow citizens to be employed in this business, that the national ship destined to carry him in, might be for ever wind-bound in the port of Havre, or ——

(The Editor of the Tree of Liberty is requested by the Author to give the above Communication a place in his paper.)

UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

In 1790 the shipping of the United States amounted to only 450,000 tons; in the beginning of the year 1800, it has increased, under the good influence of the general government as administered by the Federalists, to 939,000 tons. In 1790, our exportation of foreign commodities, brought into the country for re exportation, amounted to less than two million of dollars in value; in 1800 it exceeded 59 millions. In 1790 the exports of our own agricultural products were about 14 millions of dollars; in 1800 they amounted to nearly 33 millions.

The funds of the United States for the present year are estimated at 14 millions of dollars, the product of the revenue system established by the Federalists. The expences of the present year are estimated at 11 359,000 dollars, leaving a balance in the treasury of upwards of two millions and a half.

Salem Gazette.

☞ No. II. by General Fowler, on the Electioneering Plot of William Gazzam, is received, and will appear next week.

September 9, 1801.

Mr. Scull,

I warmly intereſted myſelf in eſtabliſhing a paper at this place, entitled the TREE OF LIBERTY, expecting that it would have been conducted on *pure Republican principles*; but on my ſending a refutation of the falſehoods publiſhed againſt me, in the laſt number of that paper, by Gazzam & Co. to my aſtoniſhment the EDITOR ſhut his preſs againſt me, and refuſed to publiſh in my favour. Is this the LIBERTY of the Preſs? Is it Republicaniſm? No, Sir, it is a TYRANNY of the rankeſt nature, and every independent man muſt diſapprove of ſuch conduct.

I cannot trouble you with my publications for nothing, after ſupporting the other preſs againſt you; but if you will intert the incloſed, I will pay you for it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
ANDREW RICHARDSON.

To the Editor of the Tree of Liberty.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE a certificate in your laſt paper, ſigned by my two *federal friends*, James Patterſon and William Ayrs, ſtating, that in the year 1798, at John Marie's tavern, I drank as a toaſt, "*damnation to Jefferſon and his party.*" I perfectly recollect of being at John Marie's tavern with the perſons mentioned in the certificate, and of our being gay; but whether the toaſt was given by Patterſon, Ayrs, or myſelf, or whether it was given at all, I can not ſay: but this much I will ſay, that if ſuch a toaſt was given by me, it was improper, and muſt have been done from the impulſe of the moment, to ſilence a political diſpute, which threatened to mar the happineſs of the company.

My friends and fellow citizens, will eaſily ſee the purpoſe intended to be effected by this certificate; which may be juſtly called an ELECTIONEERING SCRAP. It is very probable, that if I had acted the part of a JUDAS, and minuted every expreſſion, which fell from the lips of the two perſons, who have, for a party purpoſe, appeared againſt me, I might put them in mind of expreſſions, that would make them bluſh. But, Sir, were I to treaſure up expreſſions, which fall from my companions in a moment of conviviality, and after the lapſe of years, publiſh them in a formal, exaggerated manner, I ſhould view myſelf as one, who had forfeited every pretenſion to honour, and juſtly entitled to ridicule and contempt.

To correct the falſehoods of William Gazzam, Eſquire, you will pleaſe to publiſh Mr. Oliver Ormſby's letter to me, and the depoſition of Captain Charles Mathews. Believing that nothing more will be neceſſary, to ſhew the people, how eaſily it is, for Mr. Gazzam, to tranſcend the bounds of truth, for electioneering purpoſes, I ſhall take no further notice of his addreſs.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
ANDREW RICHARDSON.

September 9, 1801.

Doctor Andrew Richardſon.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your note of this morning, I do not heſitate to declare William Gazzam's aſſertion in the laſt Tree of Liberty (in which my name is mentioned) to be an abſolute falſehood. On looking over the addreſs you allude to, I pitied the poor little man, concluding the deſcription Tabitha Tatters gave of her huſband, in the laſt Pittſburgh Gazette, very applicable to him.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
O. ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, Wedneſday, 8th September, 1801.

Allegheny County, ſſ

PERSONALLY appeared before me the ſubſcriber, one of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for ſaid county, Captain Charles Mathews, who being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that the information alluded to in Mr. Gazzam's addreſs to Doctor Andrew Richardſon, to wit, that he this deponent, ſhould have ſaid, that there were none preſent, (at the nomination of Doctor Richardſon, at a Republican meeting held at Mr. Mercer's in the Borough of Pittſburgh) but candidates, except Ephraim Jones, Eſquire, and he this deponent." That this deponent never told Mr. Gazzam or any other perſon ſo, to the beſt of his knowledge. This deponent further ſaith, that there were none of the candidates preſent except Mr. Sturgeon, who withdrew before his nomination took place, and it appeared to him this deponent, that there were between twenty and thirty perſons at that meeting. Further this deponent ſaith not.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before me this 8th day of September, 1801.
JOHN WILKINS.

Whereas a diſſolution of the partnerſhip of *Michael Helman and Conrad Ludwick* took place by mutual conſent in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and no partnerſhip has exiſted ſince that time between the parties this is to requeſt thoſe who have not ſettled off their accounts with ſaid partnerſhip, to come forward and pay of their reſpective accounts before the firſt day of October next or ſuits will be commenced againſt them.

MICHAEL HELMAN,
CONRAD LUDWICK.

September 6, 1801.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS General Fowler has commenced writing in numbers, and has deſcended to calumny and ſcurrility, a diſcerning public will not expect me to continue to notice his folly. With regard to hints of the nature he ſays he has given me, I aſſert none ſuch were ever given, nor had he cauſe to give any. General Fowler WELL knows that I never wiſhed to be a candidate either for Senate or Aſſembly; and that I never mentioned any thing of the kind, but once to him, and that was, merely to ſtate, that ſeveral perſons had called, to know if I was a candidate, having heard ſuch a report: that I aſſured them I never had an idea of the kind: that it would not ſuit me in my preſent ſituation, and I hoped they would check the report. I likewiſe informed General Fowler, that I had heard from good authority, that Doctor Richardſon mentioned it, AND obſerved at the ſame time, that as I was a candidate, any obſervations of mine upon the election ought not to be credited. Fowler applauded my conduct, and diſapproved of the Doctor's.

"*Andrew and I have* FREE *and* HONEST *ſouls,*"
FOWLER.

Can General Fowler then deſcend?
To ſtile himſelf the Doctor's friend?
To ſerve his intereſt can he bow ſo low?
And all his mighty boaſtings overthrow?
'Tis no deſcent, methinks I hear him cry,
The Doctor's FREE and HONEST, BRAVE as I;
But did not Fowler more than once declare
That Andrew had of principle no ſhare!
Yes SWEAR he'd none—the inference is plain
Fowler has none, or what he has is vain.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

September 9, 1801.

To the Freemen Electors of Allegheny, Butler and Beaver Counties,

Gentlemen,

BEING ſolicited by a number of reſpectable Citizens, I offer myſelf as a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing Election. Should I meet your approbation, I ſhall to the beſt of my abilities perform the duties of ſaid Office with punctuality and fidelity.

WILLIAM LOUGHEAD.

September 2, 1801.

Allegheny County, to wit:

Liſt of Cauſes ſet down for Trial at September Term 1801.

David Boggs and Mary his wife	vs	Robert Hays
Leſſee of Tho. Roberts	vs	John Allen
Hugh Sterling	vs	Paul Reed and Robert M'Cullough
Leſſee of Tho. White	vs	Benjamin James
James & Abm. Powers	vs	Stephen M'Conaghy
Daniel M'Dermott, aſſ.	vs	John M'Dermott
James M'Mahon	vs	Wm. Wulthoff, F. Haymaker, Geo. Power & C. Craig
Ab. & Arnold Cuſſard	vs	John Stewart
Peacock & Wrenſhall	vs	Nathan Gregg
John Mitchell	vs	John Roſenberry
Leſſee of Art. Gardner	vs	Geo. Vallandigham. Eſq. T. Moore & H. Potter.
John Wilſon	vs	John Stille
Leſſee of Jas Robinſon	vs	Henry Loüderback
William Dunning	vs	David Mead
John Emmet	vs	Robert Patterſon
Suſanna Porter pr.	vs	Jas M'Millan & wife
Wm. Rowley	vs	George Williams
Commonwealth aſſ. aſh.	vs	Morrow Lowrey
James Patterſon	vs	Caleb Plumb
Robert Callendar	vs	Alexander Spiers
Joſeph Collins	vs	James Moore
M. Swatzwelder's exs.	vs	William Green
Arthur Gardner	vs	Henry Kerkendall
idem	vs	Ezekiel Jones
Thomas Carmichael	vs	W. C. Welſh
Thomas Amſtrong	vs	Samuel Nelly
Arthur Gardner	vs	John Jones
James Grames	vs	Moſes Ford ſp. bail of Thomas Rogers
Abdiel M'Clure	vs	Nathan Patterſon
James & Joſ. Patterſon	vs	Dunning M'Nair
George Powers	vs	Garret Covert
William Cheney	vs	John White
William Dunning	vs	Wm. Cogan & wife
William Fulton	vs	Wm. Armſtrong
Daniel Sutton	vs	Robert Hays
David Finley	vs	Charles Harrah
Thomas B. Patterſon	vs	George Swaſick
Thomas Moor	vs	William Cogan
Henry Weſbey	vs	Samuel Graham
John Houſeholder	vs	Theophilus Ceſſna
James Wilſon	vs	Hugh Cunningham
Frederick Keller	vs	Matthias Hooks
James Dunlap & Co.	vs	David Kerr
idem	vs	idem
idem	vs	James Brotherton
Dunlap & Jones in Co.	vs	Dunning M'Nair
James Hilliard	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Iſaac Kaſter's admr.	vs	Benjamin Kaſter
Fowler & Herd	vs	R. & I. Brotherton
Stephen Wiley for ſelf and ſtate	vs	William Cecil
William Gray	vs	William Anderſon
Joſeph Douthet	vs	Robert Wornock and Thomas Hartſhorn
Daniel M'Millan	vs	Peter Loutzenheiſer
John Veal	vs	John White
Thomas Watts	vs	John Haye
Polly Figley	vs	James Kerr
Samuel S. Rippey	vs	John M'Curdy
David Steel	vs	David Duncan's exrs
Robert Galbraith	vs	James Goudy
Leſſee of John Brown	vs	Wm. M'Junkins
Thomas M'Kee, eſq.	vs	Wm. Bennet
Ennion Williams	vs	John Lealin
Leſſee of James Little	vs	Hugh Boyles
William Wallace	vs	John M'Gee
Benjamin Couch	vs	Samuel Morgan
idem	vs	idem
James Iack	vs	William Thompſon
Rhody a negro woman	vs	Peter Trough
Francis Douglaſs	vs	Samuel & John Sprot
Leſſee of M Beltzhover	vs	David Kennedy
Leſſee of Hugh Scott	vs	William Barrett
Tho. B. Patterſon	vs	John Redick

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c, &c.—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is
Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately.

A LARGE two ſtory Frame Houſe, ſituate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the ſubſcriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the houſe, together with a good garden and Stable. The Houſe is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 28th inſtant,

Three hundred and nineteen acres and twenty perches of land, ſituate on the bank of the Alleghany river, about two miles from Pittſburgh. Taken in execution as the property of James Patterſon, at the ſuit of Suſanna Beatty, late Ferguſon, with Ercurius Beatty her huſband.

By virtue of a writ of pluris venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale at the time and place aforeſaid, Three hundred acres of land, with a griſt mill thereon, ſituate in Pitt township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the ſuit of Daniel Adgate.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

September 9, 1801.

Mr. Scull,

I AM *informed that in your paper of next Friday the Tract of Land that I ſold William Pollock, on which he now lives, will be advertiſed for ſale by the Sheriff of Allegheny county, on a judgment obtained againſt me by Daniel Adgate. By the conſent of ſaid Adgate and his attorney, I ſold the ſaid land to Mr. Pollock ſubject to the judgment, it therefore cannot be conſidered as my property, as I conſider myſelf entirely releaſed from ſaid judgment, having ſold the land by the conſent and agreeable to the directions of Adgate and his counſel. I ſtate this for the ſatisfaction of my friends.*

Abdiel M'Clure.

September 7, 1801.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

TO be run for on Tueſday the 6th day of October next, over a handſome courſe near this place, a Purſe of SIXTY DOLLARS, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, four rounds to a heat, ſuppoſed to be three miles.

On Wedneſday the 7th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, a Purſe of FORTY DOLLARS three rounds to a heat, free as above, the winning Horſe of the firſt day excepted, and

On Thurſday the 8th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, a Sweepſtake, being the whole of the entrance money, free as above, the winning Horſes of the preceding days excepted, three rounds to a heat, carrying catch riders each day. Entrance money the firſt day, Four Dollars; the ſecond day, Three Dollars, and for the Sweepſtake, Two Dollars. Four Horſes muſt ſtart the two firſt days. Horſes to be entered the day before with SAMUEL MERCER, in Pittſburgh, or double entrance at the Poſt.

Proper Judges will be appointed to determine any diſpute that may ariſe.

September 10, 1801.

Five Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 7th inſt. a certain *Henry Johnſon*, a dark mulatto man about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtout made, had on when he went away, a coarſe linen ſhirt and trowſers, a light black ſailor jacket with a black velvet cape, he had neither hat nor ſhoes on. This fellow it is ſaid was lately in Waſhington jail, and was now taking to Pittſburgh jail on a commitment from John Sproat, Eſq. for horſe ſtealing. He made his eſcape from John White's tavern. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and lodges him in any jail in this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges paid by me,

James Johnſton.

September 9, 1801.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegh Beaver and Butler Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

BEING encouraged by my friends, I leave to be conſidered as a Candidate the Office of SHERIFF at the enſuing Electi and now reſpectfully ſolicit your ſuffrages. would juſt obſerve, that it is reported that agreement has been made between Mr. M'C and myſelf to run in one ticket—it is not true I have not made any ſuch agreement.

I am, Fellow Citizens,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
THOMAS JONES.

September 10, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all the Commiſſioned Officers belongi to the 2d Regiment of Allegheny Coun Militia, to meet at Mr. STEWART'S Tavern the Nine Mile Run, on Friday the 18th in and on Saturday the 19th inſt. at Mr. STO DON'S Tavern, at 10 o'clock each day, wi their arms and uniform, for the purpoſe of b ing exerciſed agreeably to the Militia Law.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, *Lieut. Co*

September 9, 1801.

Abſented himſelf from the ſub

ſcriber, living on the ſouth bank of the Mono gahela river, about two miles above Pittſb about the 15th of February laſt, his ſon *Ed* he is between thirteen and fourteen years old he had on a black coat, ſwanſdown jacket &c. He was ſeen by ſeveral perſons on the da he went off, and on the ſecond by two men o the name of Cubbige, about ten miles from home, on the Waſhington road, who informed Ephraim Jones, Eſquire, thereof; he was afterwards ſeen by a boy, whom he told that he intended to go to Baltimore to his brother.—And whereas it has been reported, by ſome evil diſpoſed perſon, to the great injury and diſtreſs of the ſubſcriber, that he had murdered ſaid boy. Any information that can be given of ſaid boy to Ephraim Jones, Eſq. at the lower ferry on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, will be gratefully acknowledged by

EDWARD M EUEN.

September 9, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

GIBRALTER, July 17.

SAUMAREZ'S VICTORY.

In our former Chronicle we ſtated the arrival at Algeſiras of the Spaniſh ſquadron intended to act in conjunction with the French; and our readers will recollect we then obſerved, that "that their truſting themſelves out of port, is generally the prelude to a Britiſh victory."—And we have now the ſatisfaction of announcing the accompliſhment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th July at noon, that we ſaw the combined ſquadron get under ſail. The ſide of this mountain was covered with ſpectators of this formidable ſquadron, as it advanced in battle array, through the Bay, towards the Straits. A ſudden murmur of applauſe amongſt the crowd directed every one's eyes towards the New Mole, where the five Engliſh ſhips under Sir James Saumarez, the Thames frigate and Calpe ſloop were ſpreading their ſails and in motion to the encounter of this greatly ſuperior force. As the night cloſed upon us we could juſt diſcern the enemy's fleet ſteering over towards the African ſhore, and the Engliſh bearing down upon them, when both fleets diſappeared from our view. The heavy canonade and exploſions were however diſtinctly heard during the night, and occaſioned no ſmall anxiety, till the return of the Admiral with his PRIZE, a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip, bearing a French Commodore's broad Pendant.

[We much regret, that the ſupplemet to the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 17th July, containing the particulars of this combat, we have not been able to obtain. In addition to the above, capt. Wyeth informs us, that he ſaw, on the morning after the battle (the 13th) two Spaniſh ſhips BLOW UP, ſuppoſed to be two deckers, each having on board 1040 men.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 31.

The faſt ſailing ſhip Huron, captain Hill, arrived at this port yeſterday afternoon in 34 days from Greenock. A gentleman of this city obligingly favored us with a file of Glaſgow papers up to the 26th July. They contain the much looked for official diſpatches from Egypt. Unleſs the French receive large and immediate reinforcements, that country will be loſt them; as nothing but certain deſtruction ſeemed to await the flying troops of general Le Grange—who, after being defeated at Boulac by the Grand Vizier, in an engagement which laſted 7 hours, was retreating with the remainder of his army to Cairo, where the French were to be attacked on three ſides, by general Hutchinſon, the Grand Vizier, and the Captain Pacha. The French it may be ſuppoſed, could entertain but ſmall hopes of long holding out there againſt ſo ſuperor a force; ſo that Alexandria may be looked upon as the only place of any real importance remaining with the French army in Egypt—We have ſeen no account o' Menou, but ſuppoſe that he is in Alexandria.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

The Maryland Sloop of War, Capt. Rogers, has arrived at Baltimore, in 39 days from Havre de Grace. Our treaty with France was not ratified, but Mr. Dawſon was to remain at Paris until the Firſt Conſul would think proper to ratify it. A general Peace was talked of

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY.

Just received, and for sale, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

such as:

FINE and coarse muslins of every kind
Durants and Callimancoes
Ginghams
Cassimers
German, French, and Irish linen
Bed ticking
Striped manikeens
Plaids
Checks
Diaper, &c. &c.
Ladies' and gentlemen's kid and muslin gloves
Black and cotton hose
Crapes
Black ribbons
Bandittos
Marseilles
Dimities

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

GLASS,

NEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of* 8 *by* 10, *for Sale. Also, a handsome assortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, on hand by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1801.

N. B. They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

M'Kee's Port Races,

WILL commence on the 22d of September, over a course of three miles and repeat, for a Purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, each to carry catches.

On the 23d, a Purse of *Forty Dollars* will be run for over a course of two miles and repeat, free as above, &c.

On the 24th, a *Sweepstakes* will be run for over a course of one and an half mile and repeat, free as above, &c.

It is to be observed, that the horse winning the first day will be precluded from running the second day, and the horse winning the first and second days, will be precluded from running for the Sweepstakes.

The horses to be entered with *Alexander Stewart*, on said place. The entrance money to be Five Dollars for each horse.

N. B. Four Horses must be entered on the first day, and three for the second and third, and to start precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

Allegheny county, August 12, 1801.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the Ohio river, two miles below Pittsburgh, a Black MARE, with a star in her forehead, has a remarkable black mane and tail, has no shoes on, has a small saddle on with a little piece cut out of one side. Whoever will bring the said Mare and deliver her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WIDOW M'CANE.

August 14, 1801.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Peebles's Road, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the 1st of June last, TWO HOGS, one a black sow, about five years old, and had a young pig when she came, but has lost it since, and had a small piece cut out of the left ear; the other a black barrow, about two years old, and has a crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SARAH GREEN.

June 9, 1801.

Came to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, a red and white Cow, with a few white spots on her rump—the owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM KELLAR.

August 3, 1801.

STRAYED away from the subscriber the 9th of July last, Two Steers and One Heifer, one of the Steers is about 4 years old, is lengthy and lowside, is a dun red along the sides, and a small white streak along his back, large spreading horns, and the head of the others. The other Steer is 3 years old last spring, is a dun red, with a little white over his rump and forepart of the tail, lower his flanks or belly white, short horns, and his ears inclining inwards. The Heifer is 2 years old, a dark red, short horns, the ears cut off, the tips white, the other slit in the left ear. Whoever takes up said Steers or Heifer, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive One Dollar reward for each and every of the said Cattle delivered to John Henry, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 6 miles from Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
JAMES MEANS.

August 20, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN-YARD, with every suitable convenience for carrying on business, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, innkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to WILLIAM CA

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, and should you think proper to elect me, my best endeavours shall be used to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

August 20, 1801.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your suffrages, obtain said Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL IRCORD.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several Acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of Age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

Is opening, in one of the front rooms of *James Brackenridge's* Buildings, a few doors above Market, Bell's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced rates. He will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers and friends that may favour him with their business, who not only may rely on the most punctual attention to their interests, but that of the people in general.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for Linen Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their Store, a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail, having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they engage themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Silver or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Cash will be no longer than Six months to Dealers who pay off their accounts

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WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and has at all times for Sale, Pack and Pad Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Bare, Spring and Hunting Saddles, and Bridles of different kinds, all sorts of Bags, Portmanteaus, Valises, Travelling Cushions, Holsters, Saddle Bags, Fly Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mogul's of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1801.

The highest prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

Whereas Nathan Heald and son have erected, or in part erected, a Grist and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, State of Pennsylvania, and they the said Nathan and son purpose compleating the works, and renting or selling the same—The public are hereby notified, that the damming the water on my land, injures and in a great measure destroys a valuable mill seat that I wish to improve, and as this was done without my consent, or any one authorised by me to permit it, I caution all persons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a suit will be commenced unless the dam is lowered in such a manner that the stream may pass in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to impress the public mind unfavourably to their title, by stating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands west of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to procure and publish the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inspection of the patents deposited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern. That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Alleghenny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Reese deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 5, late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Published,

By MATTHEW RYETT,

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Pittsburgh for the Author,

The Second Edition, with considerable improvements and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

For the OFFICE *of a*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of useful Forms.

By ROBINSON READ, Esquire.

The Work will be comprised in one Volume, Octavo, printed on a fine paper and a handsome type, and will contain about 450 pages.

The price will be One Dollar,

May 9, 1801.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A List of Letters remaining

in the Post Office at Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1801.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, near Mr. Kelso's care of Wm. M'Cleery's Mills, Redstone; Little Sugar creek, one waggon of Powell's goods; James M'Cloy, Richland township, Greene county; James Orr, New Ireland, Crawford county; Sarah Wilson, Pikes creek, care of William Mees, Pikes creek; Samuel Graham care of Joseph Lowrey, Long Island.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from George Crawford's plantation on the 12th of August, a dark bay Pacing Horse, about 8 years old, a small star in his forehead, between 13 and 14 hands high, has lately had the poll evil, has some blood mares, a large white rump, a natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Horse, and deliver him to Michael Kuhns at Crawford's mill, to George Crawford, in M'Kee's Port, or to Robert Henderson, in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM KISHER.

August 26, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas from the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Vendue at the Court House in Greensburgh, on the third Monday in September next, all the right, title, interest and estate which was of George Croghan, late of said county, deceased, in and to a Tract of Land lying in Allegheny county, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the tenure of Samuel Ewalt, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, more or less, levied upon at the suit of Joseph Bloomfield, administrator de bonis non, &c. of William Humphrey, deceased, whose executors, &c. were William Allen, Andrew Allen, and Joseph Turner, deceased, and the said William Humphrey was executor, &c. of William M'Elwain, dec. To be sold by

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

August 10, 1801.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executi

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honest and well meaning people from being injured and imposed on by false representations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been advised to communicate to the public the situation and the amount of patents that have been issued for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the state of Pennsylvania—and if any persons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaster they will see the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the solid foundation upon which the patentees have secured their claims, the opinions of some of the most eminent lawyers in the state have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all those who are desirous to purchase Lands in this rising and flourishing country, and for the satisfaction of all those who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchase or settlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of all who are desirous to see, and who will give themselves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Busti, Esquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the said city, and found therein deposited Eight Hundred and Seventy several original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the act of assembly of Pennsylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Jacquer Jan Shimmelpennink, of the city of Amsterdam, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Alegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Reese, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power, deputy surveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in District No. 5, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in District No. 6, late Samuel Nicholson, deputy surveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in District No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

C A S E.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided in the case of Nicholas Pierce that no settler or intruder upon Lands of the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantee under the act of the 2d of April, 1792, and that such advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode prescribed by the act.

It likewise appeared on the hearing of the motion for a new trial, that patents had regularly issued in a number of instances to the Holland Population Companies in conformity to the exposition given by the Board of Property to the tenth section of the act, and the proviso annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1st. That even if there is a manifest forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact must be established and recognized by the state before any other person can lawfully make a settlement on the same land, or a second warrant can issue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or surprise, the patentees, their heirs and assigns cannot be affected by any subsequent difference in the construction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 3t.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1800.

A variety of

BLANKS